

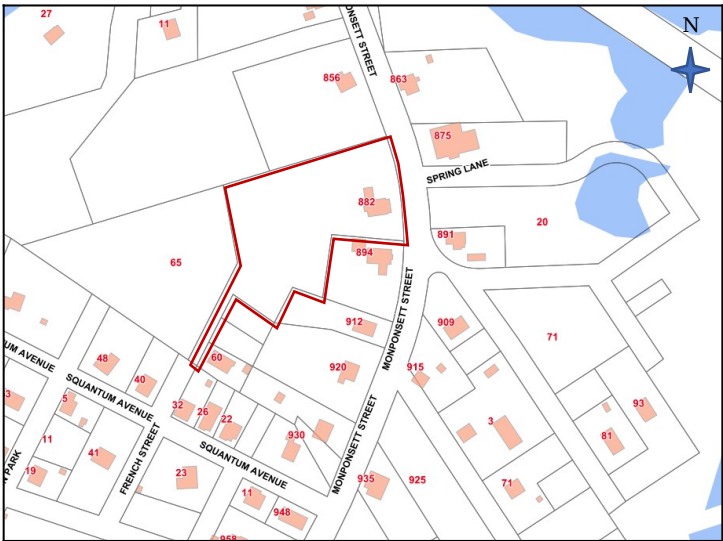
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL
COMMISSION
MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph



Locus Map



Recorded by: Lara Kritzer, JM Goldson
community preservation + planning

Organization: Hanson Historical Commission

Date (month / year): June 2018

Assessor's Number USGS Quad Area(s) Form
Number

6-0-7-0

Hanover

HNS.248

Town/City: Hanson

Place: (*neighborhood or village*):

Address: 882 Monponsett Street

Historic Name: Bathuel and Angeline White
House

Uses: Present: Single-Family
Residential
Original: Single-Family Residential

Date of Construction: Prior to 1856

Source: White's History, Plan 9 No. 18 Page
155

Style/Form: Cape

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Exterior Material:

Foundation: Granite, Concrete

Wall/Trim: Wood Shingle/Wood

Roof: Asphalt Shingles

Outbuildings/Secondary Structures:
Shed and play structure to west of house

Major Alterations (*with dates*): Primary
entrance moved from south to east facade,
window alterations and replacement windows, and
early twentieth-century porch

Condition: Fair

Moved: no ☒

yes ☐ **Date:**

Acreage: 1.65 Acres

Setting: Located on one of Hanson's main
thoroughfares in an area with a mix of smaller
single family homes built close to the street on
moderately sized lots with commercial and
business structures interspersed throughout.

INVENTORY FORM B CONTINUATION SHEET

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Monponsett Street

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☒ Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

Use as much space as necessary to complete the following entries, allowing text to flow onto additional continuation sheets.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Describe architectural features. Evaluate the characteristics of this building in terms of other buildings within the community.

The one-and-a-half-story structure has a wide asphalt-shingled gable-end roof over a rectangular footprint. A single-story addition extends straight out from the north facade of the house. The wide gable-end roof overhangs the gable facades to either side with flat wood boards along the eaves. Wood trim runs along the narrow eaves and soffits along the gable-end façade, extending straight out at either end of the pediment. The house is finished in wood shingle siding with wood trim and a mix of vinyl, wood and aluminum one-over-one and six-over-six double hung windows. A large, wide chimney is located in the center of the gable-end roof ridge while a second, much smaller and shorter brick chimney is located at the center of the west facing slope on the long north façade addition.

The house faces east towards the street with a long, low, hip roofed porch across its first floor. Exposed rafter tails peak out from under the projecting edges of the hip roof on all three sides over a wide, flat cornice. Four square pillars along the east side of the open porch support the roof, each having a narrow band of trim at the capital and a wider base. The lower edge of the porch is screened with diagonal wood lattice and a short set of open wood stairs lead from the yard onto the center of the porch. The entrance is located at the center of the façade and is a solid wood panel door protected by a metal storm door. A single double hung window is located to each side of the door. In the gable-end above, two double hung windows are located in the center of the gable-end. At each corner there is also a small, four-pane awning window.

On the south façade, all but one of the windows are large and set high on the façade against the cornice board below the eaves. The southeast corner of the façade has two such double hung windows over a metal bulkhead. A small window at the center of the façade is set slightly lower than the others, but the pair of windows in the far southwest corner of the façade is up against the eaves. On the west façade, a single pair of large double hung windows is located at the center of the façade and two, smaller double hung windows are located on the east façade of the north addition. The long north addition has narrower wood trim details and no exposed rafter tails or other notable features. Its roof begins only a few feet above the eaves on the main gable and extends down slightly below the eaves of the house.

The property has a wide asphalt driveway and parking area to the north of the house. To the west of the driveway is a small, prefabricated metal shed with its gable-end facing south across the lot and a play structure. The property is largely flat, open grass lawn with mature street trees along its east façade. Dense plantings with mature trees line the west property line with a dense grouping of trees to the north as well. Large, overgrown evergreen bushes are also located along the east and south property lines.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Discuss the history of the building. Explain its associations with local (or state) history. Include uses of the building, and the role(s) the owners/occupants played within the community.

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White's History of Hanson did not include this building, but Town Historian Allan Clemons believes that this classic cape could date as far back as 1750. While this is possible, the earliest confirmed residency on the site does not stretch back quite that far. The 1830 Smith Plan shows the land surrounding the house as owned by "B. White," most likely Bethuel White (1776-1851) who was born in Hanson to Joel and Margaret White and married twice. His son, Charles White (1806 -1870) was born in Hanson to Bathuel and his first wife, Angeline. Charles is listed as living in Halifax but may actually have been a resident of Montponsett, as many families in this area of Hanson were listed in Halifax records during this period. Charles married Nancy W. Rider in Norton in 1829 and the couple lived in the family home while Charles farmed the surrounding land for the length of their marriage, as confirmed by the 1856 Walling Map's listing of the house as belonging to "Mrs. White." After Charles' death, Nancy sold the house to Joseph Dow, a shoemaker from Camden, Maine.¹ Dow is listed as living in Hanson in the 1870 U.S. Census along with his wife, Angelina, and two small children but appears to have left the area after selling the property in 1877 to Henry Briggs.² Henry Briggs (1822-1884) was born in Plymouth to Samuel and Sarah Briggs. He married Harriet Holmes Burt Briggs (1827-1907) and was a farmer in Plymouth before moving to the Mattapoissett section of Hanson. In the 1880 U.S. Census, Henry is listed as a farmer. Although Henry died only a few years after their move, Harriet remained on the property until 1896, when she sold the farm to John Foster.³ In 1899, Foster sold the then five acre property to Sarah Clough of Everett. Sarah Clough (1838-1901) was born in Portland Maine and had married Augustine Clough (1831-1898) in Portland in 1865 after Augustine's return from serving as a captain in the Union army. The couple eventually settled in Everett, where Sarah remained after Augustine's death. The Montponsett property appears to have served as a summer or temporary home for the Cloughs, and there is no record of Sarah living for any length of time in Hanson during her ownership of the house. The house was inherited by her daughters, Helen L. Andrews(d. 1917) and Grace B. Weeks (d.1929). Helen lived with her husband, Eugene Andrews, in Everett where Eugene worked as a construction engineer while Grace and her husband, George M. Weeks, lived in Malden where George worked as a bookkeeper. The Montponsett house remained in the family until 1926, when Grace and Helen's sons, Robert and Lawrence Andrews, sold the property to James A. Nicoll of Cambridge.⁴

The Nicoll family and its descendants owned the property for the rest of the twentieth century. James A. Nicoll (1869-1930) had emigrated from Cape Breton in 1892 and settled in Cambridge where he worked as a carpenter. He married Matilda T. Ormiston, also from Cape Breton, in Cambridge in 1892 and the couple continued to live in the city with their four sons - Arthur, Harry, Albert, and Elmer - until their move to Hanson in the mid 1920s. By the 1930 U.S. Census, James and Matilda were in residence at the house along with Albert Nicoll (1905-1994), who was also a carpenter. After Matilda's death in 1940, Albert inherited the property where he lived with his wife, Evelyn, and daughter, Janice. Over time the land passed down to Albert's daughter, now Janice Funk, who sold the property to its current owners, Kenneth C. Fougerre and Bonnie Cavicchi, in 2001.

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¹ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 376, page 127

² Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 509, Page 268

³ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 728, Page 229

⁴ Plymouth County Registry of Deeds, Book 1509, Page 400

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Existing South façade of 822 Monponsett.

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National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

- ☒ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible **only** in a historic district
- ☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district

Criteria: ☒ **A** ☐ **B** ☒ **C** ☐ **D**

Criteria Considerations: ☐ **A** ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐ **E** ☐ **F** ☐ **G**

Statement of Significance by Lara Kritzer

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

This gable-end cottage was built sometime before 1830 and is eligible for individual listing on the National Register under Criteria A for its association with the settlement of Plymouth County and Massachusetts, and the development of both Hanson and the village of Monponsett. The house is also eligible under Criteria C as it has survived in its original location with both its setting and many of its original architectural features intact despite over two centuries of use and alteration. Although the house has been altered, it still embodies the distinctive character of early nineteenth century construction and could provide an interesting evolutionary story as to how a building can be expanded and adapted over time to meet the changing needs of their residents. Additional information on the building's interior will also be needed for the Massachusetts Historical Commission to substantiate its National Register eligibility.